

# Yellowstone NATIONAL P A R K

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Chicago  
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Railway

# Yellowstone National Park



Upper Geyser Basin

## GO TO YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Go this year and see the rare aggregation of natural phenomena in America's Wonderland.

It is not possible to paint in words, however well chosen, the wonders of the Park, or to gain from reading any adequate idea of the wild and weird spectacle; of giant geysers in action, of the beauty of the hot springs, with their terraces and cones of gorgeous hue, or of the bubbling pots of brightly colored mud that seethe continually in painted depths. Not until you stand before it, can you grasp the strange reality.

Yellowstone Park is pre-eminently the most unimaginable and the most splendid playground on earth. Intermingled with its extraordinary volcanic phenomena are broad, park-like meadows covered with trees and flowers; deep forests, and, everywhere, far-reaching vistas of mountain and valley scenery. There you will find mountains to climb, easy of access and easily ascended, countless lakes enchain'd on rivers, great and small, while the canyons, cataracts and cascades of the Yellowstone, Gardiner, Gibbon and Firehole rivers far exceed in the variety of their attractions anything of the kind in the world. But the crowning glory of Yellowstone Park is the marvelous coloring in rock and water, on mountain and plain and hovering over it all, in the purpling tints of the rare, thin air.



# Yellowstone National Park

Broadly speaking, Yellowstone Park is a high plateau surrounded by several ranges of the Rocky Mountain System. This table-land, about 7,500 feet above sea level, is divided by peaks and elevations that rise from one to three thousand feet higher; and is traversed by many rivers and dotted with countless lakelets. The floor is broken by hundreds of spouting geysers and thousands of hot springs; scores of sputtering, blubbering mud craters and an endless line of fissures in hill and plain, emitting columns of steam and giving notice continually of the nearness of internal fires. The crust of earth in these regions (said to be the thinnest on the globe) is so hot as to make it exciting and venturesome to walk about on the "formations" in the vicinity of these phenomena.

The Park has an area of about 3,312 square miles, with a recently added forest reserve of 17,700 more. On its eastern border is the rugged and lofty Absaroka Range. The noted Wind River Mountains, topped by the grand Tetons, are on the south and west, and the Gallatins close the northern boundary, so that look where you will, the sublime prospect is rimmed by snow-capped crests and rugged summits. The Continental Divide rises across the plateau, and branching from it, are detached systems and small groups in picturesque array. Of these, the Washburn Range is the most noted, Electric Peak the highest and Roaring Mountain the strangest of all.

The geysers, of course, are the principal interest, of which there are many hundreds comprising the finest and best types of eruptive hot springs in the world. Although these are scattered everywhere on the plateau, those most noted are grouped in so-called

geyser-basins, but none of them, as far as known, have any surface or underground connection. They all steam and rumble and hiss continuously, and just previous to a water upheaval the warnings become louder and more emphatic; and then follows the wondrous sight of torrents of boiling water shooting out of the underground, projected in huge columns from five to sixty feet in diameter, to heights varying from a few feet to 200 and 250, and falling in cloudy veils of hot spray. The eruptive force sustains the water column at its height for periods ranging from half a minute to nearly an hour. Each geyser maintains an individuality of its own, throwing the superheated contents of its tube always in the same form, time and quantity. Most of them are fairly regular, but none of them perform with the clockwork fidelity of Old Faithful, which is the most perfect example of geyser phenomena in the world. Its uniform periods of action are about sixty-five minutes apart, when its never-failing column of hot water and steam, with a few preliminary growls, shoots skyward 150 feet and plays four minutes and a half. Geysers spout either from a pool of water which in non-eruptive periods resembles a quiescent hot spring, or out of a self-built cone or crater. Both types are well represented in the Park; the former are known as fountain geysers and their eruptions consist of a succession of prodigious impulses, like an ordinary fountain; the latter are cone geysers and their eruptions are a continuous column, such as Old Faithful. Your first view of these great irregular basins, with their multitudes of white columns and masses of puffing, misty vapor, is one not to be



The Rail Terminal at Yellowstone, the Western Entrance



Entrance Arch at Gardiner

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forgotten, and the longer you remain in their company the more fascinated will you become.

The largest and most interesting of the geyser groups is the Upper Basin, in the Firehole River region. Here are fifteen of the first magnitude and scores of lesser ones. Included in the first are Old Faithful, the Grand, Giant and Giantess, Bee Hive, Lion, Lioness and Cubs, Artemisia, Fan, etc. Adjacent to these is the Middle Basin, the location of the great Excelsior, the most stupendous of all known geysers. It is described by General Chittenden, a well-known authority on the Park, as "a water volcano, having nothing of the characteristics of a genuine geyser. Its crater is a huge, seething caldron beside the Firehole River, into which it pours in non-eruptive periods, approximately 4,000 gallons of water per minute." Excelsior has not been active for a long period, but when in eruption, its column, upwards of sixty feet in diameter, and two to three hundred feet high, ejects large rocks and stones, and the prodigious quantity of water it throws out more than doubles the volume of the Firehole River. The Lower Basin completes the Firehole group. Here the tremendous Fountain Geyser is the chief wonder, and the most remarkable of the fountain class in the Park.

North of the Firehole group is the Norris Basin, full of wonderful steam vents, their continually changing character and volume indicating a comparatively recent volcanic development. The largest geyser of the Norris Basin is the Monarch, at present inactive.

Next in interest to the geysers are the thousands of hot springs that are scattered everywhere all over the Park. There are many boiling springs with more or less eruptive force and holding minerals in solution

which impart rare and beautiful tints to the waters. Others are mud of greater or less consistency, and various colors—these are the so-called paint pots. In this class also is the mud geyser, a blubbering, hissing mushpot that from time to time ejects its black, repulsive contents which fall in an uncanny and unbeautiful shower on the surroundings. Between the boiling and quiet springs are steam vents of every degree of turbulence, called by many names, such as the Frying Pan, Fumaroles, Paint Pots, etc.

The quiescent springs are among the most fascinating of the Park attractions. In uncounted numbers they steam placidly everywhere. Most of them are of unknown depth, and their waters are deeply tinted, or so clear that they reflect all the play of light overhead, and the wonderful coloring of a brilliant-hued plant life that lines the basins. They are, furthermore, rimmed by marvelous, coral-like formations, produced from the silicious deposits of the overflow. These, too, are colored and tinted with a delicacy that challenges the rarest combinations art can produce.

The deposits about Mammoth Hot Springs are lime and quite different in form and appearance. These springs gush from the hillside in tremendous volume and build up rapidly a terraced, calcareous formation reaching a height sometimes of 300 feet. This resembles exquisite bowls, "pulpits" and beautifully tinted terraces that are continually changing form with the constant erosion. Other springs which stand unrivaled among Nature's works, in color and formation, are the Morning Glory, Prismatic Lake and Turquoise Pool, their names being suggestive of the features of each. Quite different is that in the remarkable Firehole, which is a spring of stygian hue and



En Route from Western Entrance



Old Faithful Inn



# Yellowstone National Park



sulphurous odor, in whose depths lurks a mysterious lambent light, caused probably by a jet of steam entering it, underground.

When you turn from these existing marvels of creation, you will behold on every hand reminders of other volcanic agencies of the past. Lava beds and fossil forests cover this area to a depth of five thousand feet; ancient craters, now overgrown with verdure, and great obsidian cliffs tell the unwritten history of this region. And if you go looking for other evidences of the later geological periods, you will find them all represented. And then, your mind filled with the mystery of unseen forces, you will turn to the great calm, scenic splendor. Yellowstone Lake will burst on your vision from a neighboring height, and distant mountains, lakelets and rushing streams will come into the panorama and pass into other



Thumb Paint Pots, Yellowstone Lake

pictures as you move along. Yellowstone Lake is the highest navigable body of water on the continent, lying 7,741 feet above sea level. It is about twenty miles long and fifteen wide. Its shore line is indented and broken by many bays and inlets, and its banks are covered with a heavy forest growth. The water is fairly alive with fish, making it a very paradise for sportsmen. Thermal activity is in evidence all around its shores, notably the famous spring on whose rim a fisherman may catch his trout in the lake and whisk it into the boiling water to cook his midday meal.

Yellowstone River issues from the north end of the Lake and flows quietly away toward a spectacular exhibition of its mighty volume, when, with a sudden curve and a wild leap, it goes thundering over two precipices, 112 and 300 feet respectively, into its

great gorge, and swirls away through a canyon 1000 feet deep. There is nothing in the world comparable to the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. It is nearly twenty miles long, and its rugged beauty and brilliant coloring will waken every thrill of your artistic soul. The walls of decomposed volcanic rock are worn by erosion of hot water, highly charged with mineral, into fantastic and wonderful sculpturing, and from top to bottom they are a riot of color—white, yellow, green, blue, and every shade of red and flame. In its unspeakable splendor it is the crowning wonder of Wonderland.



Old Faithful Geyser

This Park is one of the most important game preserves of the United States. In its sequestered nooks and meadows are herds of buffalo, elk and moose, the latter animal almost extinct elsewhere; and on the mountains are bighorn sheep, goat and antelope. The American beaver thrives in the valleys and streams, and the fur-bearing animals frolic everywhere, secure in their freedom. The bear of the Park have become so tame that they come, habitually, about the hotels and receive a great amount of attention from tourists.



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Birds of every description are protected in the Park, but they are not often seen in the frequented ways. The water ouzel is the most friendly of the feathered creatures, and is seen everywhere that there is tumbling, rushing water, his cheerful song rising above all the voices of the stream. Other song birds inhabit the woods, remote from the beaten trails, and game birds are seen occasionally, as they gradually learn not to fear the proximity of man. Fish in limitless quantity inhabit the lakes and streams, and fishing is permitted generally throughout the Park. Indeed, the finest trout fishing in the world is found here.



Mammoth Hot Springs Terraces

To the lover of Nature, the forests and flowers of the Park will always be one of the greatest attractions. The trees are generally coniferæ, although the poplar family is charmingly represented by the quaking aspen, which grows in great numbers everywhere. There are also some hardwood trees in detached groups, and willow thickets abound in the lowlands.

The native wild flowers make Yellowstone Park one vast flower garden. They appear as soon as the snow is gone, even thrusting their cheerful faces out of the melting drifts, impatient of the delay of spring.

There are hundreds of varieties and they carpet the meadows and hillsides with a wealth of beauty and brightness.

Not the least attraction of this region for a protracted outing, is its climate. The average elevation of 7,500 feet brings cool nights and warm, sunny days, with a clear and bracing atmosphere, absolutely electrical in its rejuvenating effect. Hot mineral baths and outdoor sleeping are the best of Nature's medicines and may be enjoyed throughout the season. There is little choice as to the time for visiting the Park. In the early summer there is more snow in the mountains, while August and September give you the floral decorations in all their beauty. Nature's grand drama is played out all the year, equally wonderful in January and June, equally beautiful in



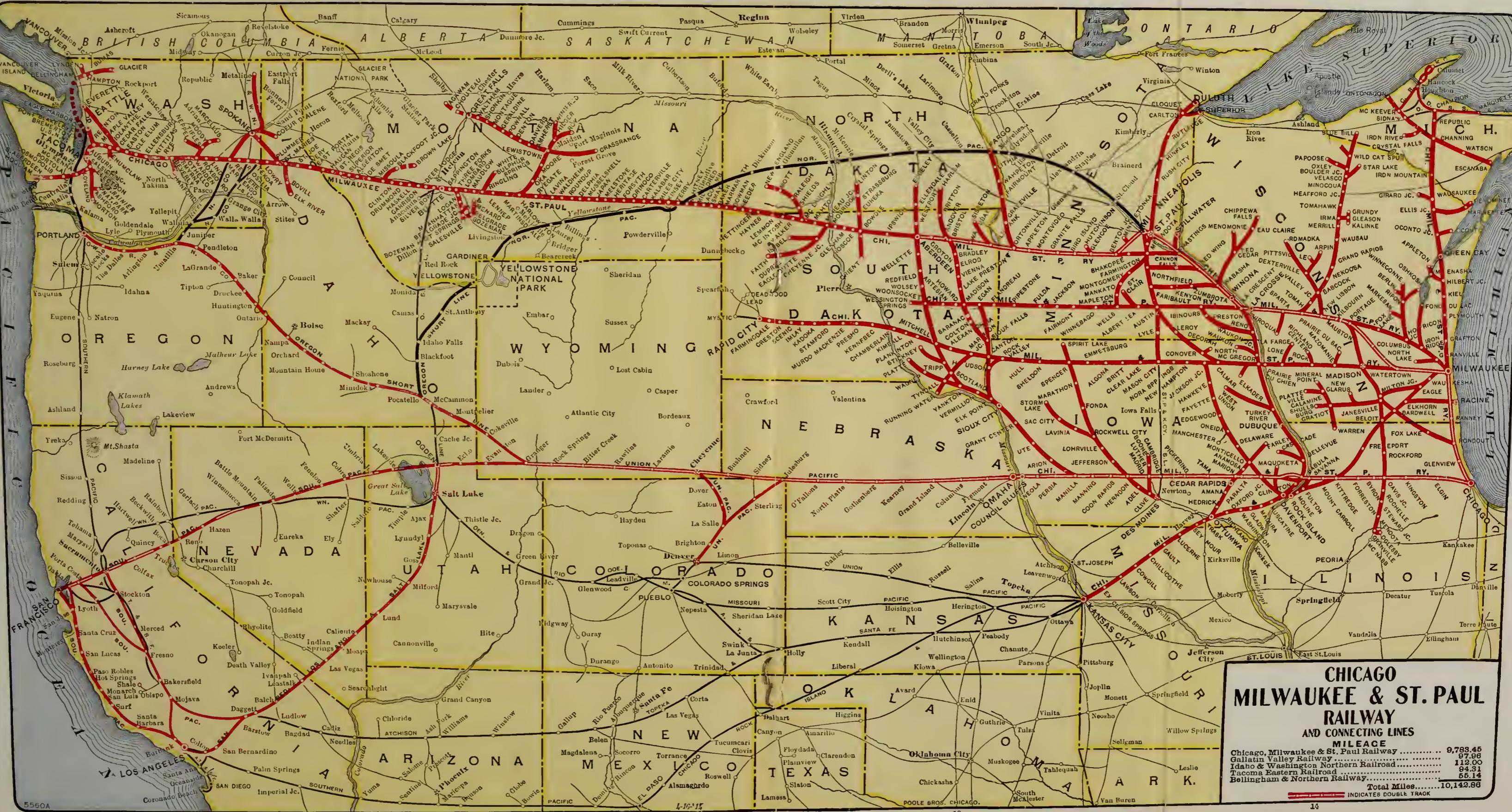
Tourists and Guide, Upper Geyser Basin

spring, summer and autumn, with fairyland scenery for the winter setting.

Although it is desirable and delightful to spend a long season in the Park, yet on the five and ten day coaching tours you will see all the prominent features, and more than you can forget in a thousand years. The general tour is made in comfortable four and six-horse coaches. Two-horse mountain wagons and surreys are available for small or private parties. The drivers are experienced and excellent guides, and direct attention to all the interesting sights and objects; and at the end of each day's trip, first-class hotels furnish you with the best of everything.

The road system provides for an entrance on each of the four sides. The Park is policed by United States Troops, and the Government Post and Park







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The New Grand Canyon Hotel

headquarters is at Mammoth Hot Springs, near the northern gateway, which for that reason has been designated the Official Entrance. The western gateway is at Yellowstone, Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line (Union Pacific) Railroad. The road from this entrance leads up the valley of the Madison River and its tributaries, the Gibbon and Firehole, and coaches coming in this way, swing into the main line and continue directly to the Fountain Hotel in Lower Geyser Basin, from which point tourists via this route commence the Park trip. It may be said here that the coaching trips all cover the same route, the starting point only differing with the point of entrance to the Park. Those coming via Gardiner and the northern gate begin the tour from Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, and tourists via the Eastern Entrance make their start from the Lake Hotel.

The principal hotels are all located near the prominent points of interest and are: The Mammoth Hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs, overlooking the wonderful formations that distinguish that section; the Fountain Hotel, in Lower Geyser Basin, near the notable objects of that locality; Old Faithful Inn, looking out on the greatest geyserland in the world and fronting immediately the Old Faithful itself; the Lake Inn, on a slope overlooking the deep, blue expanse of Yellowstone Lake; and the Canyon Inn, almost on the brink of the gorge. There are convenient lunch stations, with accommodations for a limited number of guests at each.

It would be manifestly impossible to enumerate all the objects of interest along the route, but in the main, it may be said that the road has been located with due care to developing the scenic features. It

follows the valleys and canyons of the Gardiner, Gibbon and Firehole rivers, crosses the Continental Divide twice, affords rare views of near and distant mountains; skirts the west shore of Yellowstone Lake, thence along Hayden Valley beside the Yellowstone River to the Grand Canyon, and returns to Norris Basin and Gardiner River, again. Side roads and trips by wagon, pony or walking lead in all directions. One is to Tower Falls, the finest cataract in the Park, after the great falls of the Yellowstone; others ascend Mount Washburn, circle Bunsen Creek, lead to Lone Star Geyser, and going southward, from the Thumb of Yellowstone Lake, reach Snake River, Shoshone Lake, and even to the Grand Tetons beyond the southern gateway.

Camp life, in an environment like Yellowstone Park, suggests itself as the ideal and perfect way of getting in close sympathy with the wonders that surround you; and this quite natural desire on the part of many is admirably provided for in the Wylie Permanent Camps,—or as these are familiarly known all over the world, "The Wylie Way." These consist of a chain of nine camps operated under a contract with the United States Government, and located on the regular tourist route. The camps are operated in conjunction with the Wylie stage lines, which leave the Western or Yellowstone Entrance and the Northern or Gardiner Entrance daily during the Park season, following the arrival of trains at the Park railway terminals.

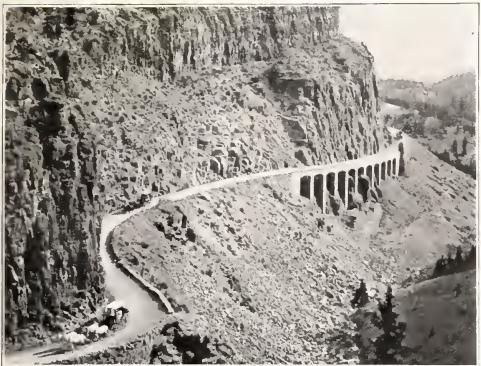
Let it be understood that the Wylie Camps are in reality comfortable hotels under canvas roofs, which afford the utmost benefit and enjoyment of the bracing mountain air. The tents are floored, framed, base-



Mud Volcano



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The Golden Gate, in Yellowstone

boarded, double-topped, electric-lighted and heated, —thus providing for the summer mid-day sun and the universally cool nights. Each tent bedroom is provided with a double bed, best quality of springs and mattresses and completely furnished; special attention is paid to sanitation and drainage. All permanent camps accommodate 250 people and, in addition to the sleeping tents, have a central office tent, a dining-hall and a social assembly pavilion.

The Wylie Way charge, for the regular six days' tour from either entrance, is \$40.00, covering complete stage transportation, guides, meals, lodgings and every necessary expense. The five days' tour from the Western Entrance, not including Mammoth Hot Springs, is \$35.00. Overtime at any permanent camp, \$3.00 per day. Children under ten, half of above rates. Additional information, Wylie folders, etc., can be secured from any agent or representative of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

THE fares quoted herein to Yellowstone, Mont., and to Gardiner, Mont., also for tickets to Gardiner and returning from Yellowstone, include rail transportation only to and from those points, which are the rail terminal points for the Park. Tickets at fares quoted herein are on sale daily, June 10th to September 11th. Final return limit, October 31, 1914.

**Tour No. 1.** From Chicago to Yellowstone, Mont., and return via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to Omaha, thence Union Pacific Railroad to Granger or Ogden, and Oregon Short Line Railroad, or via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

to Kansas City or Omaha, thence any direct route to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo, Rio Grande Lines to Ogden and Oregon Short Line, going and returning same route, or going via one of these routes and returning the other . . . . . \$44.50

**Tour No. 2.** From Chicago to Gardiner, Mont., and return via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to St. Paul, thence Northern Pacific Railway to destination, or via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to Omaha or Kansas City, thence via Billings and Northern Pacific Railway to destination, going and returning the same route, or going via one of these routes and returning the other . . . . . \$44.50

**Tour No. 3.** From Chicago to Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., and return via routes shown in Tour No. 2 to Gardiner, thence stage, \$47.00

**Tour No. 4.** From Chicago to Yellowstone National Park and return via routes shown in Tour No. 2 to Gardiner, including stage transportation and hotel accommodations in the Park for six days . . . . . \$95.00

**Tour No. 5.** From Chicago to Yellowstone National Park, going via one of the routes shown in Tour No. 2 to Gardiner, thence stage transportation through the Park to Yellowstone, Mont., visiting points of interest and including hotel accommodations in the Park for five and one-fourth days, returning via one of the routes shown in Tour No. 1, from Yellowstone, Mont., to Chicago . . . . . \$117.75



A Wylie Permanent Camp



# Yellowstone National Park



**Tour No. 6.** From Chicago to Yellowstone National Park, going via one of the routes shown in Tour No. 1 to Yellowstone station, thence stage transportation through the Park to Gardiner, visiting points of interest and including hotel accommodations in the Park for five days, returning via one of the routes shown in Tour No. 2 from Gardiner to Chicago . . . . . \$106.00

**Tour No. 7.** From Chicago to Yellowstone National Park and return via routes shown in Tour No. 1 to Yellowstone station, thence stage transportation through the Park, visiting points of interest, and including hotel accommodations in the Park for six days . . . . . \$90.75

**Tour No. 8.** From Chicago via any of the routes shown in Tour No. 2 to Gardiner, returning from Yellowstone station, Mont., via any of the routes shown in Tour No. 1, or the reverse, \$63.50

Attention is called to the fact that Tours Nos. 1, 2 and 8 include rail transportation only, and if advantage is taken of these fares, passengers must make their own arrangements for the trip through the Park and for hotel accommodations.

**The Park Season.** The first and last dates on which tourists may leave Gardiner (Northern Entrance) and make the complete tour of the Park, are June 14th and September 14th; similar dates for Yellowstone station (Western Entrance) are June 16th and September 16th.

**Train Service.** There are two entrances to Yellowstone National Park, the Western or Yellowstone Entrance, and the Northern or Gardiner Entrance. Those entering at Yellowstone station will travel via Omaha, thence via the Union Pacific Railroad and the Oregon Short line; or if they wish to include the scenery of the Colorado Rockies they will travel via Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake City. Via both these routes the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway offers unusually attractive service. Over the former route the steel-equipped "Pacific Limited" connects at Ogden with through trains for the Park via the Oregon Short Line. Over the latter route, through trains are operated via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to Denver, from whence there is through service to Salt Lake City via the Denver & Rio Grande or the Colorado Midland Railways. At Salt Lake City connections are made with through trains for the Park via the Oregon Short Line.

Those entering the Park at the Gardiner Entrance will naturally travel via St. Paul. Via this route the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway operates the

famous steel-equipped "Pioneer Limited" and five other daily trains, connecting at St. Paul with through trains for Gardiner, via the Northern Pacific Railway.

The ideal Yellowstone Park tour is made by entering the Park at one entrance and leaving by the other, thereby obtaining the greatest diversity of route and scenery. In whichever direction the tour is made the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will be found unsurpassed for excellence.

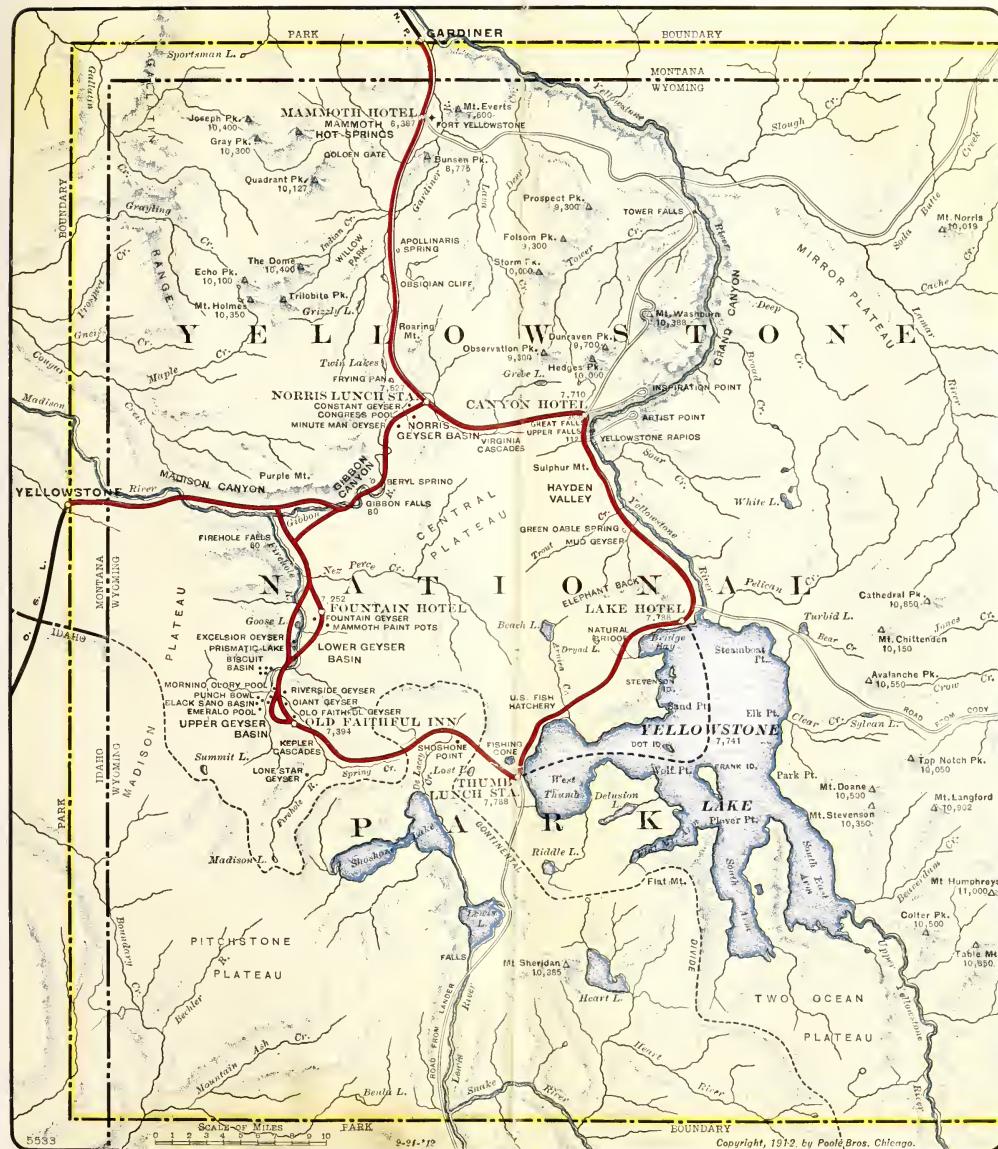
Any passenger representative of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, shown below, will gladly give you complete information about fares, routes and train service, sell you through tickets, check your baggage, reserve your berth and do everything possible to make your Yellowstone Park tour one that will ever linger with pleasant memories.

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